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OPTICAL CABLE TERMINAL PART

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claim

A type of optical cable terminal part which contains a coated optical fiber unit consisting of plural coated optical fibers in a sheath, characterized by the following facts: said coated optical fiber unit is led out from the end of said sheath; a branch housing is installed with one end fixed on said sheath at the lead-out base side of said coated optical fiber unit; in said branch housing, said coated optical fiber unit is branched into plural groups of coated optical fibers with their tips led out from said branch housing; each group of the coated optical fibers is accommodated in a flexible tube; each said flexible tube has its base end connected to said branch housing; a connector housing is connected at the tip of each flexible tube; optical connectors, which are respectively attached to the tips of the coated optical fibers of each group, are supported in said connector housing.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a type of optical cable terminal part that is branched into plural coated optical fiber units at the terminal.

Prior art

When an optical cable containing a coated optical fiber unit consisting of plural coated optical fibers in a sheath is laid, if branching was performed in the prior art, an on-site operation had to be performed to branch the coated optical fibers and to connect the branched optical cable to the adjacent optical cable.

Problems to be solved by the invention

However, when optical cable branching and connecting operations are performed on-site, the efficiency is poor, and said operations take a long time to perform. This is undesirable.

The purpose of the present invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the prior art by providing a type of optical cable terminal part that allows on-site branching and connecting operations to be performed quickly and with high efficiency.

Means for solving the problems

In order to realize the aforementioned purpose, the constitution of the present invention can be explained in the following with reference to the figures of an application example of terminal part (5) of optical cable (1) of the present invention: the optical cable contains coated optical fiber unit (3) consisting of plural coated optical fibers (2) in sheath (4); said coated optical fiber unit (3) is led out from the end part of said sheath (4); branch housing (6) is installed with one end fixed on said sheath (4) at the lead-out base side of said coated optical fiber unit (3); in said branch housing (6), said coated optical fiber unit (3) is branched into plural groups of coated optical fibers (2) with their tips led out from said branch housing (6); each group of coated optical fibers (2) led out from said branch housing (6) is accommodated in an individual flexible tube (15); each said flexible tube (15) has its base end connected to said branch housing (6); connector housing (17) is connected at the tip of each flexible tube (15); optical connectors (25), which are respectively attached to the tips of the coated optical fibers (2) of each group, are supported in said connector housing (17).

Operation

With this terminal part (5) of optical cable (1), since coated optical fibers (3) are branched beforehand, there is no need to perform the branching operation on-site. Also, since optical connector (25) is connected to each group of branched coated optical fibers (2) beforehand, the operation of connecting to the coated optical fibers of the next section of optical cable can be performed easily on-site. Optical connectors (25) are all accommodated within connector housing (17), and said connector housing (17) enables connection with the connector housing of the next optical cable. Consequently, there is no need to perform on-site attachment of the connecting box that accommodates optical connector (25). Because each group of coated optical fibers (2) is accommodated in a flexible tube (15), it is easy to position them with respect to those of the next optical cable.

Application Examples

In the following, the present invention will be explained in more detail with reference to application examples. Optical cable (1) comprises coated optical fiber unit (3) consisting of plural coated optical fibers (2) in sheath (4) made of plastic or the like. At terminal part (5) of

said optical cable (1), a prescribed length of coated optical fiber unit (3) is exposed by peeling off said sheath (4) from [illegible] of sheath (4). Branch housing (6) is installed at the lead-out base side of said coated optical fiber unit (3). The base of branch housing (6) is connected to the tip of sheath (4) by means of an adhesive or the like. In said branch housing (6), said coated optical fiber unit (3) is branched into two groups of coated optical fibers (2). Said groups of coated optical fibers (3) are respectively led out through the coated optical fibers (2) via holes (not shown in the figure) at the tip of branch housing (6). Groups of coated optical fibers (2) which came out of branch housing (6) are respectively accommodated in flexible tubes (7). The base ends of said flexible tubes (7) are connected to branch housing (6) by means of connectors (8). At the tips of flexible tubes (7), connector housing (9) is connected to connectors (10). Optical connectors (11) are arranged and supported in the interior of the tip end of connector housing (9). Optical connectors (11) are attached to coated optical fibers (2).

In this way, after optical cable (1) is laid, terminal part (5) of optical cable (1) is used to connect a group of coated optical fibers (2) to the coated optical fibers of the optical cable of the next section (not shown in the figure) via optical connector (11) and connector housing (9). Coated optical fibers (2) of said next section are connected to the optical fiber cable for lead-in (not shown in the figure) via optical connector (11) and connector housing (9). Consequently, the on-site operation is merely the connection operation using connectors. Also, because optical connectors (11) are protected from tension by connector housing (9) and are protected from external forces, there is no need to attach a protective connecting box.

Effects of the invention

With the optical cable terminal part of the present invention with the aforementioned constitution, since the coated optical fiber unit is branched beforehand in a manufacturing plant or the like, there is no need to perform an on-site branching operation. Also, because optical connectors are connected to the branched coated optical fibers and a connector housing is attached to accommodate these optical connectors, the on-site operation becomes simply the operation of connecting the connectors, so that the on-site operation can be performed quickly and with high efficiency. In addition, since the optical connectors are accommodated in the connector housing and the connector housing can protect the optical connectors from tension and external forces as well as rainwater, etc., there is no need to attach a protective box on-site. This

is also an advantage. Also, according to the present invention, since the branched groups of coated optical fibers are accommodated in flexible tubes, this flexibility allows position alignment with the adjacent optical cable to be performed easily. Also, it is easy to move to a non-hampering position, so that connection can be performed easily.

Brief explanation of the figure

The figure is a plan view illustrating an application example of the optical cable of the present invention.

- 1 Optical cable
- 2 Coated optical fiber
- 3 Coated optical fiber unit
- 4 Sheath
- 5 Terminal part
- 6 Branch housing
- 7 Flexible tube
- 9 Connector housing
- 11 Optical connector

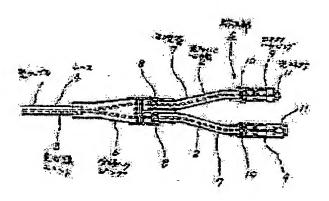


Figure 1

Key: 1 Optical cable

- 2 Coated optical fiber
- 3 Coated optical fiber unit
- 4 Sheath

- Terminal part
 Branch housing
 Flexible tube
 Connector housing
 Optical connector

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) TERMINAL PART FOR OPTICAL CABLE

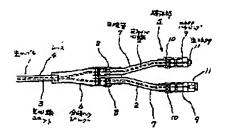
(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To efficiently perform branch connecting operation in a short time by coupling a connector housing with the tips of respective flexible pipes and supporting and optical connector fitted for the tips of optical fiber cores in each group in the connector housing.

CONSTITUTION: An optical core unit 3 is branched previously at the terminal part 5 of an optical cable 1 and branching operation is not necessary at an actual site. The optical connector 11 is connected previously to branched optical fiber cores 2 in each group, so connections with optical fiber cores of an optical cable of a next section are easily made at the actual site. Respective optical connectors 11 are put in the connector housing 9, which is coupled with the opposite connector housing, so the connection box which contains the optical connector 11 need not be installed at the actual site. The optical fiber cores 2 in respective groups are put in flexible pipes 7 respectively, so they are freely bent and easily positioned for the opposite connected cores. Consequently, the operation at the actual site is only the connection of connectors and the

actual site operation is performed efficiently in a short time.

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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全3頁)

包発明の名称 光ケーブルの端末部

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冏 XIII.

1. 発明の名称

光ケーブルの資本基

2、特許請求の範囲

複数象の光ファイバ心類により構成された光心 終ユニットがシースに内蔵されてなる光ケーブル の編末部において、前記シースの編部から前記光 心線ユニットが遊出され、魚配光心線ユニットの 導出基部側には分岐ハウラングがその一端を前足 シースに固定して装着され、前記光心器ユニット は南記分段ハウラング内で複数組の光ファイバ心 雄に分岐されて各先階間が鉄弁板ハウジングの外 に導出され、前記分岐ハウタングから専出された 巻組の光ファイバ心験は別個の可能管内に収縮さ 4、 首記各可義管の基端は前記分岐ハウジングに それぞれ連続され、前記各可挽管の先端にはコネ クタハウジングがそれぞれ遊輪され、前記コネク タハウジングの中には前記名組の光ファイバ心線 の先期値に取付けられた光コネクタがそれぞれ交 符されていることを特徴とする光ケーブルの铝米

帮。

3、 発明の辞籍な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は、編末で光心盤ユニットが現数に分岐 されている光ケーブルの原来部に関するものであ

複数条の光ファイバ心線により構成された光心 殺ユニットがシースに内蔵されてなる光ケーブル を布設する際に、分岐の必要が生じた異合、世家 は現場でその分数作業及び分数した光ケーブルの 関級区間の光ケーブルとの接続指案を行っていた。

(発酵が解決しようとする眼壁点)

しかしながら、現場で光ケーブルの分枝作業や 光ケーブルの接続作業を行うと、作業性が悪く、 また、異胞での作用時間が長くなる問題点があっ t= .

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本発明の目的は、現場での分歧接続作業を能率 よく且つ短時間で行うことができる光ケーブルの 端末部を提供することにある。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

はコネクタハウジング17がそれぞれ連結され、 前記コネクタハウジング17の中には前記各利の 光ファイバ心線2の先端値に取付けられた光コネ クタ25がそれぞれ支持されていることを特徴と する。

(作用)

(実施弱)

以下本苑明の実施節を図画を参照して許細に袋 明する。 光ケーアル1は 、複数条の光ファイパ心 終2により得及された光心線ユニット3が、アラ スチック等よりなるシース4に内蔵された模造に なっている。毎光ケーブル1の端末花らにおいて は、シース4の頻節から減シース4の新世等によ り光心線スニット3が所定長複出されている。光 心界ユニット3の提出基部側には分岐ハウジング らが装置されている。分数ハウダングもの基準は 接着別等によりシース4の先端に遭助されている。 分岐ハウラング6内で充心処ユニット3は2根の 光ファイバ心験2に分岐されている。分級ハウジ ング合の先輩の図示しない名心験員適乱からは各 朝の光ファイバ心難るが特出されている。分歧ハ ウジングのから造出された名類の光ファイバ心能 2は別個の可能性7の中にそれぞれ収容されてい る。名可摘覧7の異性は接続用コネクタ8で分数 ハウジング6に進むされている。各可疑男子の先

環には、コネクタハウジング9がそれぞれ接続用コネクタ「Oで連結されている。コネクタハウジング9の先端側の内部には光コネクタ11が設け止め支持されている。先コネクタ11は光ファイバ心職2に取付けられている。

(発明の効果)

以上説明したように本発明に係る光ケーブルの

特開昭63-180915(3)

滋未部では、予め光心線ユニットを工場等で分校 しておくので、現場での分岐作業が不要になる利 点がある。また、分枝した光ファイパの際には、 光コネクタとこれを収容するコネクタハウジング が取付けられているので、現場での作業は草なる コネクタの後転作祭となり、能率よく酒時間に頭 福作業を行える利泉がある。更に、各党コネクタ はコネクタハウジングに収納し、終コネクタハウ ラングで張力や外力からの保護や雨水帯からの景 護を行うので、接換道の現場付け作業が不養にな る利点がある。かつまた、水発明では特に分岐さ れた名前の光ファイバ心物を可換管内に収納して いるので、匈奴性を利用することにより総路担手 との位置合せを終島に行うことができ、且つ、邪 魔にならない位置に移動させての投続も容易に行 える利益がある。

4. 図画の領単な説明

図面は本籍的に報る光ケーブルの端来部の一実 銃殺の平面図である。 1 … 光ケーブル、2 … 光ファイバ心線、3 … 先 心線ユニット、4 … シース、5 … 線 宋部、6 … 分 般 ハウサング、7 … 可接管、9 … コネクタハウジング、11 … 来コネクタ。

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